

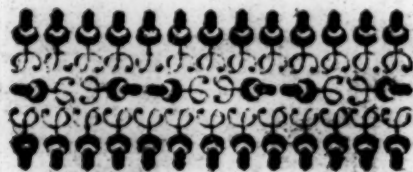
A  
SEA-CABBIN  
DIALOGUE.

Between two Travellers lately  
come from HOLLAND.

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*Translated out of Dutch; And Dedicated to all those  
who desire to understand things rightly.*

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LONDON,  
Printed by T. M. 1652.

# SEA-CABIN DIALOGUE

By J. H. HOLLAND.  
LONDON: J. H. HOLLAND, 1844.

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*A Sea-Cabbin-Dialogue,*  
Between two Travellers, lately  
come from HOLLAND.

Viz. Kitt and Boulton.

*Kitt.*  
**W**ill it not be imagined that these Butter-box Flemings are enfatuated for their weighing Anchor, and hoisting their Sails towards England, to doe Pennance there for their brethrēns misdemeanors at *Amboyna*, and to pay an after-reckoning for the once Cautionary Towns? As also to be talkt withall concerning the Fishing in that Sea, which without the permission of the English Nation, must be to them *Mare clausum*, and not *Liberum*, notwithstanding late *Grotius* his opinion and Rethorick. Besides, all the due as-recknings, and liquidations for severall injuries, depredations, detentions, spoils and the like. Truly, it seems to me a meer riddle (I say) why those wise and grave States-men, who have so manfully withstood the *Don Deigos de matta-mores*, and all the power of the *Austrian* adherents; should be induced to submit themselves to any other law save the Cannon? And why they should not make use of *Dunkirk* (that second commodious *Algier* Pirats Nest) whence they might have lanced forth Squadrons of Fire-ships on the English-fleets, and might have taken the opportunities of Winds, Tides,  
A 2 and

and dark nights to send them into the very Sea-ports, nay up as high as *London-bridge*.

*Boul.* Why not? *Canutus* the Dane did once do the like before, for all the ships watcht that Rode in the River: And what did not those States Admiral *Hemskerck* attempt and goe through within the Bay, and under the Fort of *Gibraltar*?

*Kit* I marry: And why should not they blow up the ships on the coast, by such a like engine, as *Cornelius Drebbell* invented? which was to swim betwixt two waters; and the which is practised by too many wicked men in this age. It is apparent that the Common-wealth of *England* is as subtile as *Jacob*: But why should the Hoghen Mogen sell their Birth-right? For (I pray you) what would the English get by a breach, nought save blows?

*Boul.* And what would the Hoghen Mogens get by the bargain?

*Kit.* By a Peace with the Hoghen Mogens, I confesse the English will have made just such a Feast as the Fox and Crane did; and it would be but according to the Dutch old saying; They would shear the Sheep, and leave the shearing of the Hogs to the *Hollanders*. But since they have bought up all the *Westphalia* bacon (to make fire-ships withall) they will be such guests unto the English, as *Sampsons* Foxes were to the *Philistines*; for that they would be soon constrained to change their entertainment: They may therefore amuse the English with a pratie, or a tale in a Tub; that so whilest they are a feasting on Custards and Bag puddings, the Butter-box-Flemmings may have time to buy up all the Pitch, Tar and Masts from the frozen parts; that so in the mean while their landsmen may get off their goods.

*Tom*

*Bowl.* I, and all the Timber from the Black-sea, where the grand *Signior* builds his Gallies.

*Ket.* Nay, you need not to jest? I am in earnest.

*Bowl.* Nor do I; for that I am fully perswaded, in case the English agree not with them; they will as then have had time enough to be possesst of all such things, whereof the English stand in need; and the present want whereof would for ever make the English incapable to supply, and make good their Fleets.

*Ket.* And they must expect as aforesaid to meet nought save blows: For that *Kees knelesien* will fall too his Sable-cutter, and his *Gravesand Cheese* buckler, and will pay it home with a *Te meer den hoop te meer smit ick daer doot*, the more in number, the more I shall be sure to kill; for in a word, it is but too appear, that in case the English be let alone, they will become so mighty, as that they will enforce Laws on others, and that new Laws too; do we not already see that they speak in a known language, and not at all in heathen greek? The *Hollanders* have hitherto said, *Striike ende set*; but the English will strike at the best of the traffiques, profits, and so set out laws for their Neighbours? Are they not become such skilfull gamesters, as that they have given check-mate to King, Queen, and what not?

*Bowl.* And I pray you, have the *Hoghen Moghens* done much lesse?

*Ket.* The Duke d'Alva, the Cardinal *Granvel*, and *Don John of Austria* were the causes thereof, by their cruel & tyrannical forcing of the consciences of men; by their entrenching on the Liberties, Lives, and Estates of every rational breathing soul amongst them. For my part, if I were to determin this case, I would have the *Hollanders* stand it out at any rate, since of all



Nations that ever made wars, they alone have enriched themselves thereby : Now suppose the English be at Peace with them, why as then they will sweep away all the profits of the traffique ? But if the *Hollanders* stand it out, it will remain theirs ; and they will likewise have a concourse of all the best English Seamen, who affect the Royall Party ; besides, the *French*, *Danes*, and who not ? All which will be *strike ende Set*, with them.

*Eowl.* Truly, me thinks your discourse favours much of an Arch-fire-brand ; and not as that of one who should have learned to practise the *Hollanders* too ancient main sayings, viz. *Hondt vast ende beleght* ; that is, hold fast and contrive : Secondly, *Het is goet met een ghesondeheigt te bedde te gaen* ; it is good sleeping in a whole skin. And as for the *Hoghen Mogens*, they are wise, and know by a long experience, what Nation is best to live in peace withall ; so likewise do they know, that Saw-dust and Sand cannot make good Morter ; Even so, any Nation that is of a contrary Religion cannot compose so firm an amity, but they will always be subject to change.

*Kit.* What talkest thou of Religion ? that's a pretty toy indeed to reflect on in this age : would not many at the present say as an eminent Person during the last Baricadoes of *Paris* did, to wit, *Le Dieu de ces temps sont de venu trop vieux ill en fault Monler d' autres* ; That the gods of those times (meaning the stone idols in the *Papists Churches*) were become so old, as that they needed to be new moulded.

*Bowl.* But I pray you interrupt me not ; I have not stopt you in your carriere : The *Hollanders*, I say, are well acquainted with the power of the English Nation, both by Land and Sea.

*Kit.*



*Kit.* By Land! they are fierce blades indeed, and a plain knock-down, pell-mell, is their greatest skill, as *Count Harcourt* observed of them; as long as they might lie in beds, have their good-ale at their Noses, and their Night-caps on their heads; so likewise hath experience manifested their great exploits at Sea, viz. *Cales* and *Rochell*.

*Boul.* I, but these are old stories; that was a fooling age, wherein men and their followers were charmed by love toys; even as *Ulysses* his men were by *Circes*. The English present warriors, think more on the laying of their enemies in the dust then of powdering their haire; they fight and pray, as *Moses* and the *Israelites* did.

*Kit.* In this kinde, you seem to talk of Saints, but I pray you, doth not the world conceive the contrary of some of them?

*Boul.* Puf! the world is a Fools-cap; there is no gold without some drosse, before it be seven-times refined.

*Kit.* I, but when will that be, at Doomsday think you?

*Boul.* I beseech you let me proceed, (and stop your fierd-brand vain) Do not the English as they lye in their beds, see through their Windows the *Hollanders* fleet sailing too and again along their Coasts? Were not the *Hollanders* constrained to advise their *Indian Squadrons* to saile about; when the businesse of *Amboina* was first reported? May they not be taken every where, and every day? Have the *Hogben Moghen* so many Shires of firm ground as the English? And whereon Nations may live happily, and may make the Seas the parting-wals

wals betwixt that great Nation, that careth not whether any come amongst them or no? In *England* all the Elements are good, among the Dutch all the Elements are bad; the English have within themselves whatsoever they need; the Dutch have nothing of all they want, save Butter, Cheese and Fish. And for all the fire-brand-like expressions of the firing of Fleets at Sea, in Ports and Harbours, nay, the very Stairs of *London Bridge Tavern*; though it be granted that all the Canon shot from the Block-houses at *Gravesend* should doe no harm against such Barks as might take the opportunity of Windes, and Tides, and dark nights; though Men-of-war riding on the River, and be lovingly linkt together with Cable-bracelets, should not be capable to hinder the passages of such Boats no more then the *Damiaren* chains could impedit the *Belgians* fetching away of the silver Bells which are at *Harlem*: Finally, suppose that men should be so moapish as to believe the old stories which Mother *Shipton* recounted in a Chimney-corner, or such like which Almanack makers have divulged on the same score, when as they wanted money to clear those which they had made in Ale-houses and Tobacco-shops. In the mean while, I pray, have not the English Bacon to make Fire-ships withall, as well as the *Hollanders*? can they not make use of *Drebbets* or such like inventions, to drive between two waters, and to get under any of their adverse parties ships? And when as you talke of *Dunkirk*; cannot the English stop up that Harbour, or any other they shall have a minde unto? As it was intended, during the late breach between *Spain*, *France*, and *England*. Really, I am of an opinion, that neither the English nor the Dutch

Dutch will be so far overshot in the true principles of State, as to be diverted by bravado's, far lesse by scare-crows; viz. the pretended impossibility of an agreement betwixt them; The General States may ever remember their own saying, *Concordia res parva crescunt, magna dilabuntur*; they have done well, wisely, and like themselves in going for England; where they may try what may be done in a friendly way: when as the English will also doubtlesse be so wise as to remember the Scripture saying, viz. *Beati pacifici*; and to accept of possibilities, as well as of conveniencies. Moreover, I am confident that this will fall out according to the Marquis of Spinola's usual saying, who was of an opinion, that Treaties ought never to be refused, viz. *Entretenemos à essa platica*; let us entertain this parley: so likewise, doe the Dutch also say, *Tuschen loven ende bieden, vergaederen end ver-eenighen de lieden*, between asking and bidding chapmen assemble and agree: The rigour of the law, (it is true) demands the life, but the Judge doth for the most part suffer the party to be freed by a more easie satisfaction.

*Kit.* It seems then that you minde an agreement, and not to say as the French, viz. *Il fait bon pescher en eau trouble*, Its good fishing in muddy water.

*Boul.* Why, truly I ever minded, it according unto the Italian saying, *Qui pissa chara gaba et medico*, He that makes clear water may laugh at the Physitian. I did ever endeavour to perswade all men to agree, and when as I found parties to be at such a distance, and at such an enmity together, as that it was requisite to use art in the reconciling of them, as then I endeavoured to deceive them both by a lawfull stratagem, onely to make them friends.

B

Kit.



*Kit.* But how could you make that good, since de-  
ceits is alwayes to be abhorred?

*Boul.* Deceit in such like punctile's is not only law-  
full but very necessary; as for example, When a *Span-*  
*yard* is to be treated withall, he must be made believe  
(by reason of his haughty humour and high spirit)  
that his adverse party seeks him: And truly, the Ho-  
ghen Moghen, (be it spoken without offence) were  
so well acquainted with their own strength, as that  
they would hardly have been induced to yeeld unto  
a-parley with the Spanyards, had they not been made  
to believe that *Speck-John* (as they call the Spanyard)  
was out of breath; and were glad to lay their heads,  
as it were, on the block: To instance herein, I shall  
only alledge the effectsof some words, which unfortu-  
nately were uttered by the Chancellour of *Brabant*,  
*Peckius*, in a Speech which he had intended to make  
unto the General States, at the expiration of their  
twelve years Truce; when as he onely said thus, viz.  
*That it was conceived, those States had as then had time*  
*enough to bethink themselves, whether or no, it were not*  
*fit for them to reunite themselves with the King of Spain.*  
At which very words, the Assembly rose, interrupted  
his speech, and rejected the Treaty; Declaring unto  
the said *Peckius*, that all the favour they could shew  
unto him, was to save him from the Turff-wives rage  
at *Delft*, as he past through that place in his journey  
homewards.

*Kit.* According unto your computation therefore,  
the Hoghen Moghen and English must needs agree;  
for you would as I perceive have the one to offer fair,  
and the other to take lesse, and thereby gull all the  
fire-brands whatsoever: a match it must needs be to  
your



your thinking, but say you so? why as then for all this the Hollanders will be too hard for the English howsoever.

*Boul.* Lesse of your brags, I pray.

*Kit.* What I urge stands with common sense and reason, and I will make it good.

*Boul.* I shall laugh at that heartily.

*Kit.* They may agree, that I grant you; and remain in possession of *Esa's* Pottage to boot; and yet nevertheless the English shall never attain unto those advantages which the Hollanders possesse.

*Boul.* I should wonder if you could clear me that point?

*Kit.* I shall easily doe it, and though I may prove to be very plain with you; yet you shall finde that I shall strike home to the marrow: therefore do but observe what I shall relate unto you, *viz.* The old Princes of Orange, *William, Maurice, and Frederick Hendrick*, (that compleat number of admirable Patriots) who having taken a survey of the united States General affairs, pitcht at first on those expedients, whereby they might make them Potent, Rich, and Secure for ever; which they effected, and gained the peoples love to boot: First, by their settling of the publique Security, or Faith; and secondly, by the reducing of the value of monies; and in this manner they secured themselves, and attracted all Nations; I say, all Nations, and not so onely, but their Substances and Stocks to boot. Moreover, they settled a Record Office, whereby they prevented all kinde of cheats and deceits whatsoever, either in Sales, TranfaCTIONS, or Morgages, and whereby they also got in a little space of time many millions of pounds in ready monies, as

also a considerable yearly revenue, and the love of all men. They permitted Liberty of Conscience, the contrary whereof lost the King of *Spain* those said Province. They established Banks of Loan, and of Sale, whereby all needy persons were relieved; they thereby abollished and extirpated all Lombards and Jewish Brokers, who (as the English Usurers do) take 30, 40, and more *per Cent.* Use, and who gave such excessive rates for money, as that none could be had at any reasonable condition. They established a Bank of payment, whereby the credits of all Negotiants was raised. They imposed easie customs on all manner of Importations and Exportations by Forreigners; like unto the French, who permitted strangers to export their Salt for eight shillings the Bushel, when as the Natives pay foure pounds sterling for the same. And by these means they reduced the valuation of monies, and its Use unto 3, and 4, *per Cent.* whereby they got such a vast stock of monies, as that they were able to buy and sell all kinde of Wares at far better rates then any other Nations could doe. And these are the main causes, why the English, nor any other Nation whatsoever, shall not be able to out-vie them, by reason that they are not in a capacity to equall them therein: Besides, their thriftinesse in manning their ships with a lesse number of men then others, & also their more sparingnes in Dyet. And as by these courses they have made themselves potent, rich, and secure: so have they also from time to time made use of several main advantages, which were not so much reflected on by others; nay, which is worse, willfully neglected: Ha! *Dunkirk*, Ha! *Hollanders* and *French*, for having gotten the hand of the English in the Cloth

com-

commoditie? And have they not made all Nations to be even doating on their Clothes: As for Fullers Earth, alas they want not that neither!

*Boul.* And what have you else to say, I pray?

*Kit.* Why? nought, save that *Dunkirk* that same *Dunkirk* will pay the English home one day.

*Boul.* I professe unto you, I am grieved to see you so much mistaken, and so exorbitantly to continue your brags in this kind; and since they are meerly such, I shall take a little further pains to undeceive you hereon; for that you must needs take notice how that the Common-wealth of *England* both can, and will at their own conveniency settle all such establishments, as the *Hollanders* have made use off; besides many others which may stand with the good and honour of the English Nation.

*Kit.* I, but when I pray? Hath there not been a Bill discours'd of long since for the establishing of a Record-office, and have any of the Propounders ever as yet acquainted the Parliament with the many millions of pounds, which will thereby accrew within the very first six weeks time of its erectment, together with the love, ease and applause of the People; besides, one hundred and forty thousand pounds sterling yearly renew to boot? True it is, that something hath been spoken of final Fees unto Clarks, but what is that to the State? Moreover what course hath there been all this while taken against the transporting of Fullers-earth? as if a publique theft were not as punishable by death as a particular robbery?

*Boul.* These things its true touch to the quick, so likewise need you not to fear but that they will be heeded.



*Kit.* I, but what say you on the particular of *Dunkirk*?

*Boul.* I professe unto you, that I have not said half of that which lyeth on my heart, nor the least part of that which is even at my tongues end.

*Kit.* I see you would fain shift off the satisfying of me on the Cloth-trade, and on the particular of *Dunkirk*.

*Boul.* There is an expedient in reserve, whereby the Cloath-trade may be made more worth unto the English, then the golden mines are to the King of *Spain*; and the resolves thereon may be of as great a consequence as any thing that hath as yet been debated; And as for *Dunkirk*, were there many such like, they might be curbed, nay gained: but I shall skip over *Dunkirk*, and tell you that whensoever the English Company shall be weary of *Rotterdam*, it may be settled at *Bridges*; and hereon I could tell you more of my thoughts, were it not a secret. And that you may judge how considerable a bargain it will be for any man to be posselt of the Town of *Dunkirk*; besides, what I have told you of stopping up of its Port; you must know, that whosoever shall be master thereof, the same town and themselves may be called upon for the payment of seven millions of pounds, which are due unto the English Nation, the said Town being one of the Cautionaries which stands bound for the said Debt; and thus, I think, I have satisfied to the purpose.

*Kit.* I, now you say something! and here me thinks you tell me several considerable particulars all at a clap; as the settling of a Cloth-staple at *Bridges*, the stopping up of the Port of *Dunkirk*,  
and



and the demanding of seven millions of pounds; now all these will serve to curb and vex parties.

*Boul.* Thou art soon moved to thy teastish humour I see.

*Kit.* Not so neither; but I would have such men as will not do things by fair means, be wrought upon; by a, *You shall doe it* : yet howsoever those seven million of pounds make a pleasing noise in my ears: why should there not a Hue and Cry be made after them? for that in case they can be found out; as then many ill husband souldiers, would not be so over-hasty as they are to sell their Debenters at four shillings in the pound: But I pray you, doth not this favour of the Queen of Fairies story? and is there such a thing in *rerum natura* as the *Flanders Debt*? is it not a faire nights-dream?

*Boul.* I can assure you thus much of it; that when as I past of late through the Neatherlands, I was told, how that there were those, who had proffered unto Sir *Balthazar Gerbier* (the late King of *Englands* Resident in those parts) no lesse then thirty thousand pounds for a gratuity, onely to move the said King to have granted a favourable Composition unto the Debtors, for the totall.

*Kit.* What say you man? Was there thirty thousand pounds proffered unto him; and had not that Resident learned the Bribing trade, which was so rife in that age? And is there not at present a wise man for himself (among such as may be able to prosecute the Debtors) who can obtain leave from the State of *England* to be employed in such a fair business? Why, what is become of that Resident? Can he not speak? Can he not be wisht to discover unto a fit Person how

how those monyes may be come by? And by what means a nimble Lad might compasse that Gratiuity? Truly, this particular seems to be a Riddle unto me; Nor can *I* finde any impediment, why this State should not look after the same? What remarkable cause can there be to let it lye dormant? Is it not a Debt for Monyes which were Lent? are there not good Bonds exstant for the same? And hath not the Debt been formerly claimed? Nay; are there not severall considerable Persons in *England*, as well of the Gentry as among the Merchants, who have sustained great losses both by Sea and Land, by the Spanish Subjects? And cannot these be so wise to themselves, as to obtain that the State of *England* might permit them to endeavour the said Debts recovery? And to crave the benefit of the Parliaments Act; which alloweth a third part of concealed Debts; and the which might serve towards their reimbursments? Is there not a Nimble Clark that hath Eares and Eyes that way? Truly, it passeth my understanding that such a considerable thing should lye dormant: Nor can *I* perswade my self that the English Nation should be more Spaniolized now, then they were in Fistolo *Gundamor's* dayes; but grant they were, why should they not demand their own due? For my part; were *I* an English man, *I* would have all the World to know, that its not in this age, as it was formerly; when as a Venetian Ambassadour returning from the English Court homewards, and meeting his Successour, who was making thither; he gave him this advice, how that he was not to expect to finde any English men in that Court; but to the contrary, *Spaniards, French, Dutch*, and an unexpressible number of such

such like Factionaries: And truly since thou hast awakened me by the sound of those seven Millions of pounds, I would have the *Don Diego's* put to it roundly, and pay they should with a vengeance.

*Boul.* Fie upon thee; thou wouldst still have me to be quarrelsome? now with these, then with the others: fie thou knowest it is not my disposition.

*Kit.* Thou art mightily mistaken in me, Man, quarrell saist thou; Thinkest thou that I am ignorant of the Spanish Maxim, and of their saying, *viz. que paralas conveniencias se hazen loscosas*: Thou full well knowest how thou didst put me beyond my Byas, when as I discussed the matter between the English and the Dutch; and finally how thou wroughtest me into a well liking of the Dutch Ambassabours coming for England; and how that we concluded: that they will do better to strike the Naile on the head by a good agreement; and in this manner thou hast made me a Convert in that regard

But dost thou all this while think that I can be taken with *lindas Reverentias*; or with smooth words? do but observe their owne saying, *Palabras y plumas elviento las lleba*. And have they not by words shifted off the administring of Justice for the bloud of a Gentleman who was imployed by the State? and have they not forsooth shifted it off upon their *Sancta Inquisition*? which would torment them even in purgatory (as they suppose) should they not maintaine their Sanctuaries Prerogative.

*Boul.* But all this while I wonder what harme the *spanyards* have done unto thee.

*Kit.* Truly none at all: Nor do I bear them any particular grudge; a man may, I hope, discourse free-



ly must it needs be confest that there are many gallant men amongst them: their King is a brave Prince, and I do highly esteem that Nation: But experience hath taught such men as delight in observations to distinguish betwixt those things which are fit, and others which are not warrantable; Besides there are divers of my acquaintance whom they have most egregiously and abominably abused.

*Boul.* Well, I must needs tell thee in one word, how that (although I have been much pleased all this while with thy discourse) thou art mightily mistaken.

*Kit.* Wherein I pray?

*Boul.* By reason thou conceivest the Spanyards are to be called upon, for the seven millions of pounds above-mentioned; when as the inhabitants of *Brabant, Flanders, Artois* and *Henault* are the Debtors; For that the money was lent unto them in *Queen Elizabeth's* time; since which those States and People have made it their particular Debt.

*Kit.* Nay, and if the case stands so; as then I have sundry expedients in my Budget, to procure satisfaction thereon, and that without any brags at all.

*Boul.* I but I pray you; what were those horrid and abominable abuses, which thy acquaintance and friends have sustained by the Spanish subjects?

*Kit.* Why, even as many as the millions of pounds; O that yee had seen the miseries which a world of English have suffered in the Spanish and Flemming Dungeons, after their ships and goods were detained from them:

*Boul.* Do they not observe the Articles of Peace?

*Kit.* What talk you of Article of Peace? they were speciall ones indeed.

*Boul.*



*Boul.* Why sayest thou so? were they not contrived by wise and judicious men? and were they not sworn too on the Gospel?

*Kit.* Now talkest thou most like a Ninnhammer, didst thou never heare who was the contriver of those Articles? why, marry ile tell thee: The once *Conde Duc d'olyvare*, the Spanish Kings favorite; and one who was more Spaniolized then a *Castillion Vieſo*; viz. *Francis Cottington*; who by his fair contrivance of some part of the said Treaty; did cut the Throats of fundry English Negotiants and sea-faring-men.

*Boul.* In what manner I pray?

*Kit.* Why if we were not on so short a journey; I could tell thee a thousand things herein; but I perceive we are neer the lands-end.

*Kit.* However continue thy discourse as long as we are aboard.

*Kit.* In a word therefore (mark well what I say) there is nothing so sure as that in case the Commonwealth of *England* doth not oblige the Spaniards to reform and amend the said Articles of Peace, the many bleeding hearts of a great number of good English men, will not conceive their condition to be better in these times, then they formerly were: I mean such as have by their Traffick; for that I have seen their intolerable and innumerable greevances.

*Boul.* Can you exemplifie herein?

*Kit.* Marry that I can, and it's that the Spanish and the Flemmish (which were wont to be called the pyrating *Dunkirks*) do use a game called *have at all*; and for the most part do (as the *Italian* Robbers, who first kill a man, and then pick his pockets) imprison, torture and slay those they light on; and then make sale of their ships and goods.

**Boul.** But what said the Merchants hereunto? and those who were Copertners in the Ships ladings?

**Kit.** Why, this was their course, to the Admiralty Courts they went, first to that of *Dunkirk*, next from that of *Pontius* they are sent up to *Pilat* at *Bruxels*; where for the most part they are sure to be condemned: for that those *Grandeess*, the Governours of Towns, and the most eminent'st men in those parts, have their shares in the Bootie; being so interest adventuring Pyrats, (as the Barron of *Wakken* was,) in so much as that its an impossibility for any English men to be righted there.

**Boul.** Tell me, I pray, wherein all this while the Treaty of Peace is defective?

**Kit.** In several particulars, which I could specifie in; and yet I must be brief; although there might be much said hereon, had we time; to instance in one, And it is the 25. Article of that Treaty, which runs thus, viz. *That if during this peace, any thing be attempted, or done, by the Subjects of either; the attemptors and such as offend therein, shall be onely punished and no others.*

**Boul.** Why, this seems to be just and consonant to the word of God.

**Kit.** You should say, answerable to the *Cottingtonian* law-giver's meaning, which by your leave, I shall make appear thus, It is unpossibile for any men especially the English, to be indemnized by the attemptors or offenders, by way of justice; for as I told you before, the several *Grandeess* have a share therein; besides, the impossibility for an English man who is wronged in the Indies; and those remote parts, to obtain any satisfaction at all, from those diminutive

Vice-

Vice-gerents, whose will is a law, and whose interest is their Mammon: Nor can these wilfull Pirates be hindred in their pursuance of the English even into the very Ports of the Land. Of these impossibilities to obtain justice, *Cottington* was not in any wise ignorant; and therefore his contriving of such an Article, was in favour of the Spanyards, whose Pensioner he then was, and its no wonder, he is still so.

*Bowl.* And if so be, the Spanish and Flemmish Seamen of War (or any others, under what pretence soever they may be set forth) doe so egregiously abuse the English, and that there is no justice to be had; besides, that the substance of many Widows and Orphans (who have lost their Husbands and Fathers; together with their Ships and Goods, as abovesaid) hath been exhausted in the like fruitlesse pursuances: It therefore seems that the granting of Letters of Mart, is the shortest way.

*Kit.* This may prove to be as bad a remedy as the evill it self; for that in the first place, those who intend to man out Ships on such an expedition, must be at vaste charges; secondly, they run the hazard of a lost Voyage; thirdly, its a question, whether that which they take will countervaille the cost, when as the charges are deducted. Moreover, the Owners may pretend, that its a hard case to have their Ships and Goods taken, when as they have not done the wrongs. And what would not severall souldiers think hereof? when as very often for a punctilio between Princes, whole Countries are laid waste, Cities, Towns and Villages are reduced to ashes, both old and young put to the Sword; Virgins and even Girls ravished, with many the like cruelties.



*Boul.* As then me thinks it might prove a very fit expedient to seise on the Ships and Goods of such a Nation, whereby the English may ( in so high a nature ) have been prejudiced, and the which may be effected in the very Ports of *England*, and even in the Merchants Ware-houses.

*Kit.* I marry, why, now thou speakest common sense, for it was the same course which Queen *Elizabeth* took; and whereby she got the love of the people; and caused her self to be feared by all Nations. Other States have done the like on the same occasions. The righting of subjects being a Maxime of State, which is not to be gain-said; and which the Spanyards themselves do not deny, but to the contrary they have confest, and must avouch the same.

That whereas it is the publique Faith, which doth make good reciprocal Bonds; so can there not be a true and firm peace, save upon such just and inviolable principles, as that by vertue of them, every particular subject may be righted; for that otherwaies, a Peace would be far more dangerous then open war; during which, parties can better stand upon their guards, then in the time of a professed friendship.

*Boul.* I doe remember several examples, of what I have alledged; when as Forreigners have on the like occasions seised on the English-ships and goods within their jurisdictions.

*Kit.* You may easily remember them, for that they are of a very fresh date; even since the last Parliament of *England* hath been assembled.

*Boul.* Doubtlesse you mean, one *Peter le Duke*, who being authorized by the French Council of State, to arrest such ships and goods, as belonged to the English Subjects

Subjects in obedience to the Parliament; by Virtue of which order, the said *le Duke* did force open the English Merchants Counting-houses at Saint *Malos*.

*Kit.* So likewise do I remember, how that the King of *Denmark*, did in the year 1643. seise on a ship belonging to the English Merchants Adventures, as it past *Gluckstadt* on the river of *Elbe*, and the which was bound for *Hamborough*; as also foure other ships belonging to the East Land company, as they past the *Sound*: All which ships together with their loadings were confiscated, without any suit at all in the Admiralty Court. And this ceisure was undergone by the said King of *Denmark*; because the Parliaments ships had taken a *Denmark* ship called the *Christian Ark*.

Nay the Spanyards themselves have done and daily do more then what is above specified; for that they seize on such ships as chance to be in the company (by meer accident, and not having any relation at all to them) of such others on which the said Spanyards pretend to have a right; and to instance herein, we shall only alledge Captain *Davis* and *Freeman's* case, who were lately abused in the like manner by the Spanyards. Moreover as there are an infinite number of such like examples, so doth it behove those, whom the great Judge of Heaven and Earth hath placed in authority; to remember (on such occasions) when as those who live under their obedience are wronged; and that its impossible for them to be otherwise redrest; To do them justice in the like manner as is before specified: unlesse they expect that the old womans ghost (who stopt *Adrian* the Emperor in his way, saying, *Cease to be, or do Justice*) should cry in their

their Ears, Doe Justice to those that are true unto you, or Take not upon you that function which the Lord hath permitted you to exercise. And thus I shall conclude with the last part of that which is to be said on a businesse of this nature, viz. That whensoever a State is in possession of any ships, goods, or monyes, appertaining unto the Subjects of any Nation, from whom they may have received an injury; The best and speediest way to right their own Subjects so offended, and endammaged; is to dispose of those said ships, goods, and monies unto them; and to leave it unto that Prince, whose Subjects have wronged the others, to satisfie his said Subjects, which committed the said out-rage, out of those specialties, ships, goods, and monyes, as the said Prince may be in possession of: (by them so unjustly taken.) And thus there is an end of an old Song.

Let us therefore hasten to shoar, and there observe whether the Hohen Moghen Ambassadors will agree; and thereby make good their old saying, viz. *Hondt vast ende beloight*; or whether they are come over in such a Crafty way as the late Marquesse of *Spinola* was used to practise (as aforesaid) and whereby he over-reached such men as were subject to be drawn in by smooth speeches; when as he said, *Entretenemos a essa platica*; although he had no minde to conclude any thing at all; onely out of a subtile vein, to gain time; according to the Italian saying, *Per arte eper ingano, si passa la mita del Anno &c.* Nor can it be believed that they intend to make use of the French Policy, viz. *If fait bonpescher en can trouble*, But rather that both parties will be just and wise, and observe the saying, That the greatest Craft is to have none at all, &c.



*The Second Part,*  
OF THE  
Holland-Sea-Cabbin-Dialogue;

CONSISTING,

In a sharp dispute between a stout  
English Sea Captain, a Dutch  
Merchant, and a Masty Freeze-lander; who in his  
last coming over from *Holland*, betroathed  
himself under the Decks unto Goody Drigle-  
Drag-taile; Whose Hogs at his landing  
he sold to buy himself a gaudy Coat,  
wherewithall he at present Swaggers  
on the Old Exchange.

*Whereunto there is added,*

Goody-Drigle-Drag-tailes, pittiful lamentation to  
Wabbity Clonters, and Jannety Stronts, her Goships;  
all of them lately come from *Holland* by the Fleet  
which was conceived to be in sight of *Portsmouth*.

L O N D O N,

Printed by T. M. 1652.

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L O N D O N,

Printed by T. M. 1652.







*The Second Part of the Hollanders  
Sea-Cabbin-Dialogue.*

*Mer.*



Ho of us three, I pray, shall prove himself to be the wisest; and reflect on a Gig, which was acted by the *Harlemmers* Rhetoricians: Whenas a single man appearing on the stage, uttered his minde in this sence; *viz.* Three and five is nine, which he continually reiterated as he walked up and down; a while after, a merry Grig starts forth at the other end of the Stage, and saith thus; To meddle with nothing, is best; and these two might happily have remained uninterrupted till this very day, had not a third party interposed; & hearing the first mans note, that three and five was nine; he endeavoured to perswade him, that he was in an error; for that to all mens knowledge, three and five were but eight: At which the five and third man being displeased, and falling into a rage, seeing himself thus abruptly controled, he gave the other (who endeavoured to rectifie him) a sound box on the Ear, saying, that's nine with a vengeance, at which our third party capered to some tune

laughing heartily and repeating his first lesson *viz.* *To meddle with nothing is best*; Whereas the affirming party was sufficiently ashamed, and the assembly not a little pleased: As also all busie bodies, partly instructed; carrying so emphaticall a lesson away with them, *viz.* How that, *to meddle with nothing, was the best and safest way.*

*Cap.* Thou hintest very well; and if so be that Meddle with all-party, had performed his part on the Old Exchange: Marry as then, he would have learned more wisdom, then to spread brags of the buying of *Dunkirk*, and all the *Westphalia* bacon: As if we English were children, and to be scared by such a mock-show, and could not make fire-ships as well as our neighbours: nay, as if we wanted Spades and Pick-axes, to levell your Hontsbosch, your Cadynes, and your Slapers; and to make the Sea overrun all thy Country.

*Mer.* Nay brother, that's such another brag as was lately vented in a Beer-sellar, amongst such mad Sea-blades as thou art.

*Cap.* I would have you know, that we Sea-Captains are as wise as *Moses* was, and not at all so foolish as *Pharoah*: For that he passed the Sea, and tasted not a drop of it: But *Pharoah* and his drunken crew were so mad as to drink their bellies so full on't, as that they all kickt up their heels. And though we trade on the water, yet we drink good wine: I would have you to know that we are rational men, as well as others; and doe understand our selves in such a manner as shall appear unto all the world. And as for the particular of *Beere drunkards*, apply that to your own country men; especially, to the nasty Freeze, who



who would not resolve on the saving of their souls, their lands, lives, and liberties; when as *William* of *Nassau* represented unto them the distressed estate, wherein their Country-men were (before their attaining to be the mighty *Kaes Copers*, from *Kaes Knelessen*, drye brochelde *Necus Schipper* :) untill they had first drunk with him, and permitted them to salute his wife the Princessse, *opsie-Freeze*, by a slovenly great bearded fellow: And as then, it was *William*, thou art a good fellow; they stroked him on the shoulders, and told him they would make a man of him; telling him thus, *Willem, Willem, wy sullen een man van uw maken, so ghy wilt deughen*: Englished thus, *William, William, we will make a man of thee, so thou wilt prove honest*: I marry, would they; and I marry as then should he have monies. And as then *John van old Barnavault*, with two others of the brethren lineally descended from such Schoomakers and Brewers, as never were acquainted with the wearing of a pair of Cuffs; and these forsooth, were sent over to the great and matchlesse Queen *Elizabeth*; who at first dash gave them a flat denial; telling them that she could not with a safe Conscience assist Rebels, such as were the subjects of a King, her dear brother; unto whom she was particularly obliged; concluding with a Quere, how they could imagine, that she should suffer the bodies of her Noble English men to be their stop dykes; and for the which they might perchance one day pay them with ingratitude: *A thing which is but too much praetized now a dayes, by such as have been obliged above reason.* Whereupon *Barnavault*, (who had a groates worth of Pedantical broken latine in his poutch, I should say Rhetorick Though it was

a little polish't over in *Erasmus* stile) why as then he could crouch, stoop, fawn, and flatter in this manner; (returning the Queen this answer;) To your sacred Majesty, we have made our addressees, as to a dear Mother, we like little children imploring for Milk; and if so be our fate should be such as to be denyed, why as then we must starve; and in the like tearms they moved that good Queen to compassion, the which it seems God would permit: And she answered them that they should not onely have milke from her royal breasts, but even the very last drop of her blood; and how is this, I pray, repaied? Why marry, even by the blood of our true English at *Amboyna*; and whether heaven should not send down to know whether it be so or no; and doe according unto the cry which is lately gone up from *Portsmouth*? Let all the world judge; and likewise let Heaven judge? whether all the water which might over-whelm thy ingratefull foil (by the piercing, as aforesaid, of thy dikes, the Honts-bosch; the Slapers, Cadikes, and the like) might be capable to wash off so great a guilt.

*Freez.* Sirra Captain, if thou wilt drinke with us; up sin *Freeze*, we will make thee an Horneft-man.

*Capt.* Right, this is even as I said afore of *William* Prince of *Orenge*.

*Freez.* Sirra Captain, I would have thee to know, that I have a brave green Cheefe, coloured by good sheeps dung; and a good pickle Herring: Nay better then all this, I have a couple of lusty freeze Mares to bestow upon thee, to'th end that if so be thou art furious enough, thou maist Cover them thy self, and thou maist term their Foals *Eeschie*: nay *Elizabeth*, if thou beest as plaine as we are, for so we call our Mares;  
Ha,

ha, ha, *Bessie*, ha with a whip we make them flie; faster then Ship sailes when the wind blowes at the highest, and though you make all your sailes.

*Capt.* Why how now Good man Furcoat, and Furcap? sirra sirra say you? thou that walkest on the Exchange, and struttest even as if the present being of the *Hogen Moghens* Ambassadors amongst us, did make thy Dice to runne taught but *Sisse*, *Cinke*; whereas thou art but a meere Duce. (Dunce I should say) nay a meere Ass, and a Foole in Graine.

*Dribler D.* Truly sir Captain, he hath made a Fool of me indeed; alas, I can assure you 'twas my Sow, and Piggess that paid for this brave Coat, and for his ranting in lieu whereof, I now hear by *Jannetie Strants*, and *Wabbetie Glasters* reports, that we must all return from whence we came; and that which is worse, we must returne not halfe so wise as we were, for that we thought we should have been coupled.

*Jan. Strants.* Thou shouldst rather say, be married together, that so the State of *Holland* might have beene the Wife, and the Common-Wealth of *Eng-land* the Husband, and that by so lovely a copulation, they might not onely have produced Herrings, but Whales, to make good store of Oyle for our cloathes; for that I you must know we have an art to make cloath far better then yours; and the *Moun-fiers*, the *Signiors*, the great *Min-Herret*, are all of them in love with our cloath; besides we know how to make Flockes of you English, by getting away your Fullers Earth: Moreover we have another expedient; (though it lyes Dormant) and the which we will put on foot with speck *John*, the *Don Diegos*; for that we are great comrades at present, although its



not unlikely, but that they should gladly see us fall foule, and take one another by the throat, that so they might have an opportunity to have at us againe.

*Freez.* So ho, goodly Driggle-Draggle-tayle, have a care of thy troffe, for that thy Hogges and Pigges are gone.

*Jan. Stronts.* Hearke I pray how this surley stallion snarles? marry come up, this would be a hot match, and a faire copulation indeed.

*Freez.* Why? that we shall, and agree in spite of all the Fire-brands in the World; and now I will take a turne amongst the English, since I see my walking amongst my own Country-men is carped at; am I not a free borne Man? shall there not be free quarter between us Captaine? I pray you tell me; shall we rake coals out of the ashes? give me leave Captaine, wee are all *Adam* and *Eves* Sonnes; we are of one and the selfe same Religion, take my word for it, such as would have us to fall foule; doe not minde any good to either of us; still I say, a green Cheese thou shalt have, and a Mare to boote: Nay thou shalt ride me if thou wilt, and my gooddy Driggle Draggle-tayle too, for I must plainly tell you, it was but a Match under the Decks.

*Capt.* How now sirra? I tell thee, I scorn thee, thy Generation, thy Nation, thy Coat, thy Cheese, thy Mares; and farre more thy infamous goody driggle-draggle-tayle bitches.

*Marc.* Good sir Captaine, let us talke like Brothers.

*Capt.* Brother? I scorné thy Motion, Brothers saist thou? what Brothers? *Cain* and *Abel* were Brothers; and the *Hollanders* may happily prove to be the Slay-ers of *Abel*.

*Freez.*

**Freese** Well said brave Captain, still you grant us to be the elder brother.

**Mer.** Pray sir Captain, let us talk as brothers, in him who hath made us so.

**Capt.** If you were Christians, that were somewhat; but you seem to be worse then Jews and Devils.

**Mer.** Good Captain, although we were what you suppose us to be; yet however let us talke like brothers; let me intreat you to passe by this *S. Christophers Hirfanum*; Let us I pray you discuss and ponder the case; and I pray you what is it that raises the storm, save your abundance of matter: I perceiue you are incensed. First, by your remembering the barbarous proceedings of a company of drunken knaves, who were on the other side of the world, too farre from their Masters to have their hands held from abusing of the English; were not, I pray you, the Holland Ambassadors two years together dancing an attendance on the late two Kings pleasures, proffering their Majesties and the Nation satisfaction? Shall a wrong done by a company of knaves, during the reigns of forreigners, who are dead and forgotten, be so much resented by those, who will not acknowledge them nor theirs, although they should come on earth again? besides, the wrong which was acted, was happily done against such, who if they were alive, might perchance not be in a possibility of deserving this Common-wealths justice or favour: For that it may be they might have proved arch-malignants. And grant all this were not so, yet what shall we say? They are gone and cannot be recalled, and if satisfaction must be given for blood, then let us remember the free-grace, which our Lord and Saviour Jesus

Christ hath offered to all mankind; rather then to call upon the ancient laws, which seem to be the summit of Rigour, as *life for life, eye for eye, tooth for tooth*; And if this must needs be urged; would it not prove a piece of high injustice, if so be for the striking out of one tooth of a mans head, that hath his double range of teeth compleat, the tooth of the offender should be plucked out, although he had but one in his head; certainly you would judge this to be a great deal of cruelty. *Amboyna* businesse, I grant you must be cleared; the right of the English Seas must be acknowledged; for that is most notorious, how that when as King *Philip* the second of *Spain*, was married to Queen *Mary*, yet could he not claim any Prerogative in the English Seas, in the behalf of his Subjects: *Ferdinando Turfis* its true did fish in the English Seas, but it was on a Licence for 22. years, Signed by Queen *Mary*, as well as by *Philip* the second. But you will say, what other injuries have there been done you? Why, such things as are both possible and convenient must be effected, to which purpose we conceive the Ambassadors are come over, accompanied with such orders as may conduce thereunto.

*Capt.* I marry, they are come indeed, for what I pray? to out-brave us with a Fleet, and to kill the good People? I must needs tell you that these are not times, wherein a Cat might not look upon a King; for that as now a King (undisguised) dares not look upon an English Cat; nay, not so much as on a dead Cat; nay, not so much as on *Tom Whittingtons* Cat, which is hung up for a Signe: And must they forsooth, come with a Fleet on our coast? O, were there not a prohibition on the importation of Oaths by  
Hol-



Hollanders as well as by English, why I could even swear and swagger at this horrid abuse.

*Mer.* Good brothers, let me intreat you to give way to the exportation of Oathes by strangers, although they should not pay any custom at all for it.

*Cap.* I will have thee to know (and all the world to boot) that we can set out two hundred Men of Warre; and by our dividing of them into four fleets, we shall be able to master the Seas; and so we shall not need to think on such utterances, as the cutting of dikes, which we scorn, and abhor the thoughts thereof; being not so over-presumptuous as to contradict the Lords Decree, by making a second Flood. For that all the Nations of the earth shall finde us to be answerable to the Etymologie of our name, *viz.* Angelical. That which is fair and just must be expected from us; we will doe as we would be done by; amicable in times of Peace; and fair quarter if it must needs come to a Warre: and thus much may suffice for the principal. But as for accessaries, I pray thee tell me, good sir Merchant, canst thou perswade thy self, that we Sea-Captains, and such others of us as doe resent the blood-sheddings of our countrymen, of our brethren and freinds, can be dissuaded from the begging of our Rulers (even on our knees) that we may have liberty to put to Sea: You must know that the whole Nation hath but one tongue, and one heart in this regard; can we not at our ease take all the Merchandises wherewith the Holland ships are fraughted? Need our English men venture one great in Merchandises? Doth *England* consist in *Harlemmer meeres*? In *Zuyder Seas*? and in *Rivers*? Your country men have no Lands nor Parks; Doe

but cut off their Traffick, and as then God be with you, ingratefull Generation; And all this while you would have us repeale an Act: I marry, an Act of Parliament: which must be as inviolable, as the decrees of the *Parthians* and *Medes*.

And moreover it seemes by your discourse, that you would faine have us to believe, that the Parliament hath been mis-informed by some self interested Men, who may perchance be accused of some secret Monopoly; and the which may tend to the ruine of a number of Merchants, Artists, and Trades-men.

*Merch.* If I doe not prove it to be so, nay if I make it not appeare unto you, that it is one of the greatest Monopolies that ever was hatcht against this Nation, as then call me Foole, Nitty-breech, Ninny-hammer, Cocks-cumbe, or any thing what thou wilt.

*Cap.* Say you so? Why, I doe very much question whether thou wilt not prove to be the Actor, who troubled himselfe to maintaine that five and three were but eight; and that forgetting the merry Grigs Axiome, *viz. To meddle with nothing is best*: thou at length maist chance to get a sound box on the Eare for thy paines.

*Mer.* Hold there fir Captaine; you may be mistaken, for that our discourse infers no consequences.

*Cap.* However, I know thou art a Pen-man, and hast the liberty and prerogative of thy Counting-House; and as thou wilt not transgresse the Law of Nations, so will not I please my selfe, by asserting unto that which is before mentioned, *viz. that five and three are nine*: yet however I shall be content to hear what thou canst say, against that unquestionable truth: How that the Act which prohibites the Im-  
por-

portation by strangers, of such Commodities as are not of their Countries growth, tendeth to the advantage of our Negotiations, and to the main curtailing of all Forrayners, especially of the *Hollanders*, who (had not this been) would not have beene so over-hasty, as to harp upon that string.

*Merch.* Why truly, let me tell you, it may be the States of *Holland* have been made to understand, that the said Act was rather publiht in a threatening manner then otherwaies; and the which I would have you know, no power in the World could ever yet brook; for that every Cock (although his feathers be never so hoary) conceives himselfe to be Master on his owne Dunghill; so likewise know you the French Proverb, *Amonret seigneuri, n'endure point de Compagnie*: although its granted, that comparisons doe for the most part halt, and offend: wherefore we shall proceed to the point, and that we may enjoy our selves with the better Freedome, let us ere we enter on our discourse, turne home-wards these homely Gossips, gooddy *Driggle Draggle-tayle*, *Wabbetie clonters*, and *Jannitie Stronks*, who seem to be alarmed by the noise of a breach; and as for the plain downright Freeze-Lander, we will leave him to take a walke, and ayre himselfe, whilst we, (laying aside all particular interests and passions, especially that killing and destroying humour, for that you must needs grant, when men have fought it out to the last; yea must they (after many losses on both sides) come to an agreement at last, go on with our discourse.

*Capt.* But yonder cometh our importunate Freeze-Lander againe, how shall we shift him?

*Freez.* And why shift me sirra Captain? I would



have thee know that now I have taken a turne round the Exchange, I am resolved to interrupt the Gentleman that spake last, and also to tell thee to thy face, that thou art either a great Imposture, or mightily mistaken, as touching the Sea proceedings; for that it will be proved, how that the *Hollanders* my compatriots have been first set upon, and most Egregiously abused, which truth, shall be made good by substantial proofs, and well grounded evidences, and the which our Ambassadors will not be backwards to represent. And how that the English have committed such spoyle and out-rages upon us, as are not to be paralleld; For is it not publike, how that one English man of Warre, who set forth with a Letter of Licence (or Mart as you may call it) hath taken more then thirty Holland Merchant men; and I pray you how can this stand before God and Men? that by reason of a particular pretence, a whole Nation should suffer so generall a damage: Moreover was it ever heard of, that Sovereignes and States doe breake, on the occasion of every particular persons falling foule? that would be just as if Neighbours should set each others Houses on fire, when as their Servants or Domesticks chance to disagree.

And as to thy former question, whether the *Hollanders* were not worse then Jewes? what an unhand-some language is that? and how injurious? since all the world knowes them to be honest plaine dealing men, that their word is more binding then all the English Lawyers clauses, for, too, and, and which they insert in their Bed-sheets like Indentures, deeds and covenants: The *Hollanders* you must know mean right to the English; and love them so well, as that they offer

fer to ioyne with the English Nation against any party that shall not keepe a faire correspondency with them: Now that it stands with the interest of the English Nation, to keepe a good quarter with the *Hollanders*, hath been proved by twenty undeniable Arguments.

Besides who can gain-say, but that they are Christians? Nor doe they (as it is scandalously surmised) profane the Lords day; nor in the least omit his service; have they not set a deep forfeiture on any person that shall be found to sell any thing on the Sabbath day? And sure I am, that amongst them, thou shalt not see such a spectacle as *Pauls Church* is in, at present; for that they would either pull it downe, or build it up againe; to the end that strangers should not have occasion to question their Christian profession. Therefore sirra Captaine let me advise thee to leave thy crackings, quackings, and Fulminations, as also thy grinning at my Coat, the which I must tell you, is lyned with a good Fur: For though I doe sometimes talke of a green Cheese, and of Freeze-land Mares; yet am I of such a constitution, as not to blush at any Nick-names of Butter-box, Flemming, or the like; to which I have a reply at hand, and that in Ryme too; For that it is granted we doe loye Butter, and we doe finde it to be good, according to the saying; *Buttertje woort, en buttertje naer, doet Een Mens let an bondert Jaer*; which I will thus english you, *Butter before meales, and after repast, will make a man hundreds of yeares out-last*. In this sense it was, that Prince *Maurice of Orange* outvide the Marquessie of *Spinolas Quibie*, when as he feasted the said Marquessie during the Treaty of their Truce; and at which time

time the said Marquesse took an occasion to commend his Country, preferring it before *Holland*; intreating how that Lemmons and Oranges did grow there twice a yeare, whereunto Prince *Maurice* said, that *Holland* must needs be a far better Country, for there Butter and Cheefe did grow twice a day: and whereby his Souldiers were maintained fat and lusty; and thus much I thinke Sir Captaine may serve your turne, in lieu of our Butter-box Flemming Title, which you so unhandsonely brand us with.

Cap. Be shrow my heart thou hast hit the Naile on the head now; in good sooth, I did alwaies respect this Dromidary Freeze-lander to be some disguised Rhetorician, purposely sent to walke about our Exchange, for to observe the dispositions of Men: you see how he hath wit at will, and can speake to the purpose too, most like a cunning Legist, however to the point Merchant I pray you.

Merch. Truly if it be so, as that the English Seamen have first abused the *Hollanders*, and that all the bruits which are come from *Portsmouth*, are not well grounded; why then it concernes every one of us to be circumspect and watchfull, for to discover what Firebrands these are which goe about to put strife betweene these two Nations, that so they may make the Devill keepe a Holy-day; nay that the Turks and Infidels may laugh at us, when as they shall see those, which professe one and the selfe same Religion, sheath their Swords in each others bowels, *Cui bono?* for that this question wil certainly be made by all judicious honest and wel meaning persons. And as then, will not all wise Statists conclude, that the great Devill of delusion hath blind-folded us, even



in a time, when as our most assured intelligences doe confirme unto us from all parts, that our Adversaries doe greatly combine against us; and that in case wee doe not hasten to prevent them, they will venter ere long to bang us by Pell, Booke, and Candle, since its too apparant that the *Spaniards* and *French* will be necessitated to agree; and their discontented Princes may as soone be moved to put up their Swords, which if they doe, shall we not, I pray you be the object of their la sa.

But now to the point, in reference to that which is bruted concerning the instances which are said to be made for the Parliaments repealing of their Act, concerning the prohibiting of the Importation of Goods for strangers, and the which is supposed to be an unquestionable meanes to undoe the *Hollander*, and to increase the English Navigation; For (as some conceive) were it otherwayes, why as then should the *Hollanders* be so solicitous (as they are said to be) to have that Act repealed?

Herein I shall ingeniously declare unto you, what I have learnt by experience; and I shall prove it unto you, how that the prohibiting of Importation of Goods by strangers, will neither encrease the English Navigation, nor undoe the *Hollanders*; but on the contrary, it will be extreame prejudiciall unto the English Nation.

As for example, in the first place; The customes will be diminished by the halfe: for that strangers pay double customes; Nor will the waste of Commodities be greater then formerly, whosoever the Importers be.

Secondly, Suppose that from *London* there be 40.

50. or 100. Ships more set forth to fetch Commodities, yet it must be granted, that there will be 500. Ships lesse employed from the other parts of England, Scotland, and Ireland, which were used to fetch all manners of Wares from Holland.

For all the Sea Townes in England carry one or other Commoditie constantly for Holland, Zealand, and other parts beyond the Sea, yea divers Townes, as Yorke, Hull, and all the Countries, Yarmouth, Norwich, and all that Country; and so likewise of Colchester, Sandwich, and other hath the chiefe Sale, and vent for their Commodities, and they goe over not halfe freighted, yet commonly all of them returne full of all manner of Commodities from thence: In stead whereof they must all returne for the most part empty, because most of what they bring from thence, are Commodities of other Countries growths, whereby Trading will cease, Merchants will be constrained to stay for returnes till their Commodities be sold, and their monies received, for to make them over by exchange unto London, and returne thither with their empty Ships: So likewise will they be constrained to return their monies thither in such Commodities as they want, at much dearer Rates (even for their ready money) then they could have had them for in Holland upon time, and would have made two or three returnes from Holland, before they can make one in this way.

Besides that some wares are cheaper in Holland, then at the place where they grow, and where they are made. Moreover it will prove a great losse to all the Townes in England, that they may not take this opportunity, but must be forced to goe further to buy Hempes, To Danzick for Corne, to Venice and Zant for Currens, run great hazards, especially in these times, (when as the Seas are be-

beset with numbers of men of War) and lose many moneths time to buy their wares dearer.

Besides that all these Townes commonly save halfe of all their exchanges by the returne of those Commodities, and many get the double of their exchanges by returne of them.

To all which, the experient in the Traffick do adde this for a maine Argument, of the undoing of the Trade of most of the Townes, in England. viz. In that all other Townes except London, can vent but a little Hempe, a little Iron, a little spice, and so of a hundred things more, and therefore its argued thus.

That their Ships must needs lye still, because those small Townes cannot vent a Ship's loading of each, or of two or three Commodities; nor have they money enough to have a stock lye in Holland, in Wares to be sold; and another stock to be sent to another place, to fetch home Commodities from forraigne Countre.

That many Hollanders will goe and dwell in Eastland, France, and other places; and so will bring home Hempe, Pitch, and Tar from Eastland; as also Wyne, and Salt from France and Spaine, the which as it cannot be hindred, will enrich them, and impoverish England.

And as experience tells, that as by this means all, or many Forrayne Commodities will be the dearer in England, it will thereupon ensue that the English Nation will lose a great part of their Trade in forraigne parts; and that the Hollanders will incorporate the same to themselves, by being also a sell cheaper then the English.

And this for the particulan reasons, whereby the Argument is made the more infallible, in that they have more Money then they can well bestow at three and foure per cent. use; and that as they have more



Water then Land, nor any Parkes for to squander away their monies on wild Deeres; nor doe they marry unto Lords Sons, or Ladyes Daughters, for that they say *Sort by Sort*: they therefore imploy all their monies upon Traffick, which they pursue with the more eagernesse; all which considered, I would faine know by what meanes you intend to put them out of their Trade, or hinder them to buy and sell Commodities, at better Rates then the English can buy them, in those parts where they grow?

*Capt.* I doe perceive by thy discourse, that thou hast mainly studied this Case.

*Merch.* I say nothing but what experience prompts me unto, whereby it may also be made good, how that the sole meanes, whereby the English Traffick may be encreased, is to pitch upon such beneficiall establishments, as are mentioned in the first part of the *Sea-Cabbin Dialogue*: for that by them monies will be reduced to a lower value, and for the want whereof, the English will never be able to buy and sell at such easie Rates as the *Hollanders* do.

*Capt.* Me thinkes thou speakest of particulars, which are mentioned in the first part of the *Sea-Cabbin Dialogue*; so likewise did I heare of other relations, concerning those advantages which wise Statists have ever found in the imposing of small Taxes on the importation and exportation of Merchandizes: when as the Merchants doe not so much as thinke on the defrauding of the customes; nor on the deceiving of each other, by their sundry falsifications of Wares.

*Merch.* Hereon I must needs tell you, how that the bare Animosity and selfe-Interessedness of some persons,

sons, have oftentimes caused an interruption in the good correspondency between Nations. As for instance, The breach betweene *Henry the seventh*, and *Charles Duke of Burgundy* with the Emperour *Charles the fifth*, between *Queene Elizabeth* and *Phillip the second*; as also those with *Spaine* and *France*, in the late Kings time: when as at length, after the severall Nations and Parties had suffered by the like interruptions, it was found requisite to order things againe at any Rate; and thus defective and disadvantageous Treaties were patcht up.

*Capt.* But I pray you? what is that which is whispered among curious men, touching severall particulars which are contained (in a Remonstrance; and the which hath of late been proffered to the Parliament, wherein the Author saith, that in case there be not any reflection made on his proffers, he as then remains a free man borne; and in this states regards a second Colomba:

The foregoing lines, of which conclusion makes mention of one *Kelly* in *Queen Elizabeths* dayes, who (to the knowledge of severall persons of credit in those dayes, especially old *Mr. Challoner*.) had the secret of producing of gold, and for the which all the world sought unto him.

Now truly my selfe have been on some nooks and parts of the golden World, where I heard that there are certaine particular men, who Trade in Gold, and bring it in lumps to the *Spaniards*, though they will not discover unto them how they come by it, and its thought that they have some particular mystery therein; nay even an Art of Production.

And if I be not deceived, I was also told hereof,

in the same lease of the said Remonstrance, it is said that the Proponants secrets are of another guess extent and value then those, whereon Sir *Water Hawley* and Captaine *Cavendish*, had fixt their designs.

So likewise heard I another Captaine say, that to his knowledg they were of another guess nature then Sir *William Wallers* late designe.

Now in case this be so, why should we not looke after it? for if wee should not fall foule with the *Hollanders*, or with any other Nations (as the *French* who are already together by the Eares) why should we as then be so neglectful of our owne good, as to suffer any other Nation to bereave us of such an advantage, and take it away even before our Noses? Besides are there not many Cavaleers abroad, who are able to scrape such a stock together, as may well serve for so ordinary an equipage, towards the effecting of the same; and whereof the Proponant speakes.

*Merob.* Truly as for my part, I conceive that some ill informed person may thinke, that a Reply approving of what you say, might savour of an Act, to take off the edge of your first fury against the *Hollanders*. But as for my selfe, I doe speake sincerely, and really as I meane, and as I believe; and therefore I answer you thus in generall termes.

That the safest Maximes which this state may put in practise, are to procure unto the English Nation all the possible advantages that may be, especially towards the attaining unto all Christians, glorious and profitable goods: And whereas many of us do conceive that the Parliament reflects on providence; so do many of us believe, that the Officers of their Armies,



miet, especially their Generall the Lord *Cromwell*, intend the same; not that he reflects on that which Almanack-makers and other such like Pamphlet-writers set forth; How that the Pope shall be pulled out of his Seat by him, by reason of a Lyon which he bears in his Arms: But that the true Lyon of *Judah* is he, who shall pull all those out of their Seats, who doe possesse them on false grounds. Now, in case heaven hath Decreed that this shall be effected in these dayes; and by a secondary means, viz. The Parliament of *Englands* happy Genius, although there were no such thing in his Arms as a Lyon; It might questionlesse be encompassed without the influence of the Stars, and allusions of Almanack-makers: For that the Lord hath a regard unto the intentions of men: *Cains* sacrifice was one as well as *Abels*, although not accepted of; and its moreover said, *My son, give me thy heart, &c.* Now for as much as concerns the other particular, which you hinted at; Truly this is my opinion thereon, That it would be a farr wiser part to minde such like Christian, glorious, and beneficiall atchievements as you speak off; waving the enraged humour of shedding of blood, and setting of the very Seas on fire; whereby we should but give the Devil an advantage over us, and would he not thereby have handfomly compassed his own ends?

*Capt.* Thou sayest very well, and I doe also remember that my friend, who acquainted me, with the Contents of the aforesaid Remonstrance unto the Parliament; told me, how that the great Favourite, the late Duke of *Buckingham*, had fixt his minde on that secret designe; when as he intended his second

Voyage

Voyage towards *Rotcheb*, to which intent, he had (by a Treaty with the late King of Sweden, *Gustavus Adolphus*) put himself under the said Kings protection.

*Mer.* Why, truly as now you doe awaken my memory thereon; for that I call to minde certain overtures, which were once made by one Master *Fowrbisher*, unto the said King.

*Cap.* Which mean you? Those which were invented by a Scot, one Sir. *Thomas Dishington* (who by a Wit of this Nation was usually tearmed, a mouldy Tard) the same who when he was in France, under the pretence of being a Scotch Intelligencer, (though he could scarce Marshal up ten words of sense together) served the French as a spye.

*Mer.* The same, the same, 'tis he himself.

*Cap.* I marry, that Dreamer vented a world of Chymera's, concerning one Seignior *Pedro*, who had been his fellow prisoner in the *Bastile* at *Paris*; and who as Sr. *Thomas* pretends) had left his wife and children in a place where gold did grow, as ripe as grasse; and where (as the supposer said) the sunne had solidated a vein of massiff gold as thick as a mans thigh, which (like a Bracelet about a Ladies neck) did surround a hill in *Cicily*, neere unto the Town of *Palermia*.

*Mer.* Why, this is a meer Chymera indeed; this was a meer deviding, *la pela de l'orssò*, the skin of a Bear, yet untaken: but suppose such a thing were; what a number of Pick-axes and Mattoks would there not be requisite to dig up that golden branch? After which, I pray you, how should it be gotten thence? unlesse a man could by some mysticall conjuration, or by the strength of his faith, remove that  
same

same Mountaine : However had *Gustavus* had as much faith as a graine of Mustard-seed, he would have removed the said *Disbington* from *England*, and caused him to be hanged at *Stock-holm*, after the many favours he had conferred on him, whereof the late Duke *Hamilton*, and severall other eminent persons of the English Nation being witnesses, did admire ; but at length the said King found himselfe to be cheated by the said Sir *Tho.* who had no less then fifteen thousand Dollers given him by the said King, for the discovery of his pretended secret, as Mr. *Ailsberry* the Minister of the English Church at *Hamborough* full well knoweth.

*Freez.* And must I all this while keepe my peace? wrapt up in a Coat, at which you have so much carpe; O yea wise men of *Gotam* ! could not you all this while procure unto your selves the discovery of that secret, which a Spanish second, *Anthonio Peres* manifested to the Duke of *Buckingham*, that white faced man, whom the *Spaniards* conceived to be the person with gray Eyes; and of whom the *Indians* (that can make Gold by their secret way of production) believe a prophesie, *viz.* How that there shall come amongst them a Nation with Flaxen haire, white faces, and grey Eyes, who shall enjoy *Kellies* secret: at which time the leaves of the Trees in that Land shall be as Gold? And these are the words in that Remonstrance which you speake of. Sirra Captain, Moreover, I can tell you, how that the *Spaniard*, who revealed the said secret unto the Duke of *Buckingham*, was for his paines poysoned by the King of *Spaines* black Favourite.

And to the end that ye may heare, see, and know,



I can speake of other guesse things, besides greene Cheese, and Freeze-landers Mares; know you also, sirra Captain, that it is but too manifest, that in former ages there were *Seekers*, as well as in this; but which of the two were the wisest *Seekers*? there is the question.

So likewise are there fundry propounders, some will goe about to Cozen, and others that mean well; let me tell you, that if so be Sir *Water Rawley*, *Cavendish*, and Sir *William Waller*, had not been interrupted, they might have found; But as for such a *Seeker* as *Disshington* was, he might have fought to all eternity, and as then be as far to seek as ever, for he that holds not Lands *in Capite*; and he (as the *Italian* saith) that hath there *Camera Locante*, will be far to seek, although he should have Parret-like, learned a speech to fore-stall the glorious advantages of making towards such maine ones, for to make that sure, and for to transport Colonies thither; to which purpose fine things are invented to amuse people withall, especially such as will be Cozened, according unto the saying, *valenti non fit injuria*; for that such things are easily swallowed, if so be they are finely gilded.

*Disshington* he aimed at a designe to intrap some great persons, on a pretence to transport a Colonie; but the question is, whether he had so much honesty and understanding, as was requisite for such an undertaking; though tis true, he had lighted on a Rhetorick, which better wits then himselfe had vented: w<sup>z</sup>. That to move men towards the planting of a Colonie, and to beget in them a disposition to abandon their naturall Soyle, to inhabit another: They must

must be entertained with the hopes of conquering some great matter, and the which must be hard to come by, for that else it would not seem to be a worthy undertaking for them.

As for instance, The conquering of the golden Eleece, the obtaining of a Land promised unto the *Israelites*, and the like; to obtaine Victories against the common Enemy; unto which if you add the pulling of that dayld beast, *Anti-Christ* out of his Romish seate, it will not be amiss; for that such things take with the vulgar: as also the enlarging of a Nations bounds on other Sovereignes and Nations: All which propositions, as they must be pleasing, so must they be feasible, for to keepe the peoples minds in a longing expectation, and in a constant resolution,

: *Capt.* How now man? art thou a sleepe Freeze-lander, faist thou? art thou not rather some *Joseph Scaliger*, translated into the lynning of a Coat? art thou not some *Franecker* or *Leamarden* professor? For as now thy language, and discourses plainly discover, that thy former termes and comparisons were but meere disguises, and that those gooddy driggle draggle sayles with her Gossips, were but feined persons: have I found you out I saith? I know now where thy Bashlye (as the Scots say) Why even to make us speake our minds, and thereon to take thy Befe: ace you there with your Beares fust? why now we shall have you open up to us, The Greek and Latin stories, and expound unto us the two waies whereby men must be ruled; how Armies are to be managed, and how an Army is to be embattalled; how they are to be kept on foot, and how by them a man may attaine unto his severall ends.

Moreover, I doe perceive that according unto the story of the Wine, thou hast studied how to possesse the hearts of men, how to master their Forces, and how to daunt their courages: ha, ha, good Mr. Doctor Freeze, I have discovered thee I trow.

Thou maist happily have made that inscription which a *Venetian* Ambassador had placed over his Coat of Armes. *viz. Populi, & Regum, nosse ingenium:* for that I perceive its thy Maxime, to endeavour to dive into the bottome of each ones particular interests: There are indeed but two waies to Govern men by, either by Force or Love. The second whereof cannot well be practised, without some dissimulation, if not deceit; and this in effect hath a reference to the two former sayings, the which I have been moved to utter, on thy sudden discovering of thy selfe: my now Latin Freeze, whose Master of Art-like expressions, infer how that the practicall part of a true States-Mans universall principall, is to offer unto all those who are to be gained, a present and safe preservation of their particular interests.

The *Hollanders* Common-Wealth, together with severall others, have shaken the Monarchicall Yoaks from their Necks, have made themselves masters of Armies, of Treasures, as well as of the meanes and lives of men; nay of particular men, as also of all the state presenting priviledges to their inhabitants, they reformed the Religion; yet with a kind of Toleration even to the Romanists at first. They conferred glory on the Souldiery, and received the Nobility into eminent places.

Freeze. I Marry, but he that desires to vanquish by love and faire meanes, must avoid the giving cause of  
suf-



suspition, least they might apprehend, that he intends to mix his particular ends with their interests: And therefore let him ever propound that by a third party, which he desires to compass: let him endeavour to render every one capable of it in particular, that to all whatsoever he saith and doth, may tend to that his wished end.

Let him in all his proceedings, show his love unto all men, integrity in all his Negotiations, mildnesse in the beginning, courage in the progresse, and at last, his strength in the prevailing; as for example the wine doth which we before spake of: for that at first it suffers it selfe to be mastered in divers respects, untill at last, it being gotten into the stomacks of Men, it thence ascends up unto the head, and so by its strength over-masters the Man its master.

*Capt.* Ha, ha, my *Freeze*, I thought I had found you out.

*Freeze.* The greatest secret amongst Politicians, hath ever beene to embrace and establish a Religion, to maintaine Justice, and equally to administer the same; But, and if they had done no more, they had done just nothing: for that you must know, Religion hath two parts; the first is a profound knowledge, the second is an obedience in the observing of Commands, which last is generally received by all men. viz. By those of the Reformed Religion, the *Calvinists*, *Lutheranes*, *Anabaptists*, *Brownists*, *Papists*, *Jewes*, *Turks*, and all of them doe generally agree on the point of obeyfance and obedience in relation to those things which are commanded, whether they be naturall, morall, or divine: yet however the first part is dangerous, consisting in evasions, controversies, and cavils,

vils, which are the meer off-spring of all disputations, contentions, Schismes, and divisions.

The people must not be made to learned, but must be kept at worke by Handy-crafts, and liberall Arts, though but soberly fed with knowledge.

Wherefore many have blamed *Agrippa de vanitate Scientiarum*.

Was it not a maine madnesse in those who thwarted the erecting of an Academy for all Arts and Sciences: which would not at all have moved spirits to such an insolent rebellious humour, as your insolent double Night-Capt inuelling nosed would be States Preachers, have lately done; and whom the *Hollanders* doe handsomely pay home with a banishing bill of Dismission, whereas they presume to tell their Rulers, things must be done thus and thus; and you shall doe whatsoeuer we brawle and roar in the Eares of gooddy Driggle Draggie taylor, *Wabbette Clonters*, and *Jannetie Strouts*, together with such other Turf-wives, and Butter-whores, who they set on to break their Rulers brains.

*Capt.* Goe to my *Freeze-lander*? Plee I have not judged amiss of thee, and I do heartily thank thee for thy having thus discovered thy self.

*Merch.* O what a hap is this! twas a good wind indeed that put us by our first conceptions; who would have thought that we should have pitcht upon this discourse?

*Capt.* Why the very truth is, that when I heard thee utter all those Arguments on the point of a free importance (it being a businesse which I have not at all dived into) I thought it not fit to make any Reply thereunto; besides that the Parliament is wise,  
and

and knowes best whether or no it stands with their interest to leave a free Commerce or no. For that they (having the quintessence of the Land wit) will doubtlesse take such a resolution thereon, as shall seem most convenient with this Common-wealths concernment. Nor was there ever any great General justly blamed for the raising of a Siege, when he could imploy his Army better in another undertaking: & in this sense it was that I reflected on a better occupation then blood-shedding, and therefore I rather chuse to call unto mind that particular which is spoken of in the Remonstrance lately given to the Parliament, viz. The profers of great Secrets, and other advantages; For that truly I have heard much of a thing which hath not as yet been revealed.

*Merch.* Truly if the case be so, why as then Captain it will greatly import thee to look after those things, both for thine own and the publicks good.

*Cap.* And why should it not as much concern your self I pray?

*Merch.* Alas we Merchants (at least many of us) are like resty Horses, that neither can nor will be beaten out of their old Track, according unto our several vocations; if you tell me of a *Balthazar de Monchery*, or a *Curtis*, and such like, why they I grant have been fit for such undertakings: but however, by the by, it seems somewhat strange unto me, that the State looks not after such things: And on the other side also, it seems as strange to me, that since the Proponant is a stranger, he hath not made his proposals thereon to the East and West India Companies in *Hollandy*, and wherefore should a thing which may be so great a consequence, as you infer by your hinting



on Kelly, in Queene Elizabeths dayes, perish with him;  
And we talke so much of *Loreto*, *Civita Vecchia*, or any  
other Landing Port, to seek for I know not what;  
(though the designe were never so good) and neg-  
lect to make our selves sure of a Treasure; after which  
the men of all ages have fought; and whereby all  
the Worlds archeivements are to be compass and  
strengthened.

Moreover, why doe we hear men talk of a particu-  
lar, which is contained in the aforesaid Remonstrance,  
touching seven millions of pounds due unto this Na-  
tion; and why is there no reflection made thereon,  
whilst that we let our minds rove afar off in seeking  
after things so remote; and in the mean while, none  
of us seems so much to mind these concernments at  
hand, as to say, let us have those seven millions of  
pounds, for that they may serve to take off the Asses-  
ments and other charges, and so disburden the Peo-  
ple; the rather, for that the Gentlemen who knows  
the meanes to recover the said seven Millions of  
pounds, doth incessantly crave leave to be there-  
unto authorized, onely in four words, *viz. Goe and get  
them.*

Cap. Truly it is a strange fate which doth infatuate  
the brains of men that will not hearken to such faite  
proffers.

Freeze. Good Captaine, I must conclude, with that  
which hath proved to be true in all ages: *The weak-  
nesse of some men is such, as that it doth often move  
them to neglect such things as are proffered unto them;  
and to seeke after those which flye them.*

And this is one of the maine causes why we in all  
states find a world of men, who doe so over-practise  
the

the saying. *vin. To meddle with nothing is best*: as that at length, they prove to be good for nothing, and so farewell.

**Capt.** I pray you my worthy *Freez*, do not cut off so short, let us enjoy thee somewhat longer, and let us enlarge our conference, since we met for the best.

*Freez.* What would you have us to discourse of besides?

**Capt.** Marry, I would fain hear thy opinion on our present case; and what course (to thy thinking) there ought to be taken concerning the Law?

*Freez.* Why have you not that, by *vox populi*?

**Capt.** What say you of *vox populi*? that's *vox diaboli*.

*Freez.* So also is it *vox Dei*, if so be the people were confident that they are worthy of the saying, contained in the 23. Chap. of *Deut.* ver. 14. For the Lord thy God, walketh in the midst of the Camp to deliver thee; and to give thine Enemies before thee: therefore thine Host shall be holy, that he see no filthy thing in thee, and turn away from thee.

**Capt.** So likewise doe I remember, that in the 17. ver. it is thus said; There shall be no whore of the Daughters of Israel, neither shall there be a Whore Keeper of the Sonnes of Israel: and if the people be free from that sinne; then indeed may their voyces be, *Vox Dei*.

*Freez.* Have not your Rulers made a decree against this vermine? and I doubt not, but that at their first modelling of the Law, they will have a care to provide Emphaticall Articles against the same. Moreover let me tell you, that your crooked Law makes people runne into the crooked paths of sinne; and that it will never be rectified, unlesse it be squared

and angled by the Law of God. Besides unlesse your Rulers fix on the modelling of a Law, and not on the single reforming thereof, observing Gods Commandment unto *Moses*, to put off his shooes, which I conceive to be, by putting away sinne, the cause of the old Law, and to walk upon a holy ground, on such principles as are answerable to the dictates of that *Godly Book*, and in particular the Gospel: Nay, as a Divine saith very well, that *Honest Book*, in default whereof this your pretended setting of the Law will be but lost labour, and as a meer mock-show, or as the lamentations of a Thief under the Gallows, who endeavours to protract the time, until some brybed reprieve be brought : and therefore I would have your Law served as a Judge did a Thief in *Queene Elizabeths* dayes, who receiving a reprieve for a Malefactor, caused the reprieve to be put betwixt the Theeves neck and the halter, and then commanded the Executioner to goe through with his part: So would I have the Law to be gone through withall by a setting of such Lawes as are answerable to the will of God, and as may besit the very essence, resemblance, and being of a Common-Wealth : for that otherwise ( as I told you before ) it will be but lost labour, and much like the discourses of ( a company of impertinent Logitians ) who talking of a Chaos, do perswade themselves, that God, out of that confused thing ( though made by himselfe as they say, and whereby they consequently argue him to be the Author of confusion ) made the world by degrees, determining thence, that things were afterwards put in order : according to which sense of putting things in order *gradatim*, your Rulers, cannot  
(to



(to my thinking) pitch upon a better expedient, then to settle an order which may be conformable unto his orderly disposall, who is the Author of all orderly perfection; and who hath given the severall Celestiall Orbs their particular functions. Moreover even as when this grand Artist had atcheived all his works, he as then created that image of his, for whose sake all those Celestiall bodyes were ordained to performe their severall functions: He as then made Man and Femall, the which he did doubtlesse with an intent, to the end that the Femall should be of use to the man; and therefore (in my minde) it may justly be expected, that even this Femall Creature ought to be of a publik use in a well settled Government, and to beare a fit part in the Common-Wealths concernments; that excepted, which is not allowed of in *Israel*; not for the whore keeping Sonnes of *Israel*.

*Capt.* Marry, I like very well of your Proposition, in case they be kept out of the Pulpits, and out of the seates of Judicature; remember, I pray you, your *Alice Pierce*, and that some of them doe but too much exercise the patience of men?

*Freeze.* Truly, there have been Prophetesses amongst them; and our Lord Jesus Christ himself preferred some Women even before his Apostles; for that unto a woman he manifested the truth of that great good which he had wrought for all mankind: Women, we see, would not leave him; they held him fast by his feet; they ceased not to kisse and wash them with their tears; they followed him even unto his death: Nor would they depart from the grave, before they had found him; Women have instructed and admonished men; and Women may be

thought fit to admonish one another at select times in pious meetings.

*Capt.* I doe confesse, that it would be more decent, that they should reveal their faults to each others, then that they should, as the Papists, fill the ears of Priests with those infirmities, who do alas, steal upon them, through the charms and crafty insinuations of wicked men: when as by their imparting of those slips unto Priests, it doth for the most part happen, that as then, the saying is fulfilled; They confesse to the Devill, who makes the sinner worse then he was before.

*Freeze.* Wise and Pious Widdows, as also such women as have left off childe-bearing, and childe-breeding, and who have such under them as are capable to look unto their house-keeping, might be employed in severall directions and functions proper to their Sex; as the Hollanders have several Establishments, whereof women are the directors, as women had in former ages the manning of great undertakings?

*Capt.* Let not them order dances?

*Freeze.* Such dances as *Miriam*, Aaron's sister, with all the women and maidens of Israel did dance, could not be amisse; and which I would have both men and women to practise: but let us break off now, I pray you; for that after dancing, its fit to betake ones self to rest.

*Capt.* Stay yet a while, I pray you; for that I have something more to move concerning women, and the settling of the Law.

*Freeze.* You may finde much of the first, in *Charls Gerbier's Elogium Heroinum*, and in *Mr. Hugh Peters's*, his *Good work for a good Magistrate*; by the latter of which,

which, most cases concerning Religion, Mercy, and Justice, may be regulated in the Common-wealth of *England*. In the first, (as I say) you will finde severall observations note-worthy, touching the usefull and laudable qualities in Women. In the second, you will meet with all those particulars, which are to be minded by all those, who intend to attain unto a great deal of quiet by a short cut. In the first, you will meet with many notable examples of the learning and wisdom of women; of their constancy and courage; of their chastity; of their abilities to govern: he moreover tels you, how that *Ceres* Queen of *Sicily* was the first that taught people to live under laws; that *Valasca* Queen of the *Bohemians*, governed her Estates without the Councel or advise of any men; he tels you also of the Piety, and Religiousnesse of women; on the proofs that *Mary Magdalen* and *Martha* her sister, did preach the Gospel of Christ amongst the *Itarians*, and converted all its inhabitants, how that the *Sara's* were devout, the *Maryes* humble, and pacified persons: The *Elizabeths* Religious, observing all the Commandments of God blamelesse; the *Priscillas* heavenly, and rich in discourse; the *Satbesbis*, *Leyses*, and *Ennices*, carefull in the instructing of their Children in the knowledge of God; and finally, how that *Catharina*, *Alexandria*, being under the Tyranny of *Maxcentius*, was illuminated with divine knowledge from above, and constantly maintained the faith of the Gospel.

Secondly, you shall (in Mr. *Hugh Peters* his short cut to a great quiet) find that work for a good Magistrate, which may stand with Religion, Mercy, and Justice: without which there can be no good settle-



ment, nor any Modell framed, whereby all men may be found to observe Peace; the main securing whereof must be settled by the framing of a good Conscience: whereby the grand enemy of order, will be kept out and debarred.

*Capt.* Why truly I must needs confesse that I have found so many truths, recorded of worthy women in the said *Elogium Heroinum*, as that I greatly marvell how so many injurious Pamphlets, have been published against them in *England*.

Secondly, I have found so many observable things, in the good worke for a Magistrate, as that I cannot perswade my selfe, but that if those particulars which are therein mentioned, were settled here in *England*, this Nation might be justly termed a happy one indeed: in the which *short cut*, if you observe it, there is also a specification, how a good number of Women may be very well employed.

Finally, Its my conceite, that in case that *honest Book*, the *Bible*, be laid before those who shall be ordained to prescribe Rules and Lawes, as then we shall no more stand in need of those Catterpillers, called Attornies and Solicitors; for that as then all men may be confident, of a *short cut* to a great quiet: as also that the Cheat will thereby be confounded to some purpose.

*Freez.* I must needs tell you that ere long, you may see somewhat in Print on that subject: in the interim I shall believe that the condition of the English Nation, will be the more answerable unto the essence and constitution of a Common-wealth; whereas there shall be a Law, whereby the old Norman Law shall be extinguished: that every man shall have liberty to debate his own case, before such honest men as shall hear them *gratis*

*Capt.*

*Capt.* Since you mention the word *Gratis*, I must aske you in the first place, whether you would not have three kind of men to act *gratis*? *viz.* Ministers, Judges, and Physitians.

*Freez.* Yes indeed, that I would; that is to say, I would have the State to maintain the Ministers, the Judges, and the Physitians.

*Capt.* But what say you to the Law it selfe? unto Clyents, and their manner of addresses?

*Freez.* Why marry, I would have the old Law first of all to be so deeply interred, as that it should never rise again, except at dooms-day, when as the corrupt Lawers themselves shall be brought to their Tryall, without any *Habeas Corpus*, or reprieve at all.

Secondly, I would have this Common-wealths Judges to be such, as that the Scripture phrase might be applyed unto them, *viz.* *For that now, Saints shall judge the world.* 1 Cor. ch. 6. v. 2. To the end that men might not hear those reproaches which are mentioned in the fifth vers. of the same Chap. *viz.* *I speake it to your shame: is it so, that there is not a wise man amongst you? no not one that shall be able to judge between his brethren?*

That so likewise the question in 1 Cor. ch. 5. v. 1. may not be asked, *viz.* Doe any of you, having a matter against aonther, go to Law, before the unjust, and not before the Saints?

*Cap.* But I pray you? where shall there be such found amongst Mortals, who inhabit flesh and Clay?

*Freez.* Thats a question indeed, though it may be soon resolved; For that whensoever the Rulers shall fix on such a resolution, they may easily find out such as will make good *H. P.* his saying, in his short Cut to great ease; and by the prosecuting of this their designe, they may acquire unto their Government, the true forme of a Common-wealth.

For

For that at the very entrance of their standing a Plat-form  
to decide all controversies, the which may arise between man  
and man in temporall matters, as well as in criminall; as al-  
so on the point of Honour, and Tame; they may pitch on the  
theses to remove all Causes whence the grand controversies  
amongst the most eminent Families do arise: mark me well,  
and be not startled at it: I say the causes which proceed from  
an elder Lordling brothers domineering over his younger  
brother, for naught for tooth, save that he hath a Title above  
him, that he hath an Estate, and that he therefore can spend  
and domineer like a little Tyrant over his slaves.

1. To prevent all which Fathers give to thy eldest Son  
a double portion, if you please but divide the rest of the  
Estate equally amongst your Children, as then they will be  
all Free Common-Wealths men, and not Bond-men, as then  
a second, third, fourth, say youngest brother more or lesse,  
shall be able to do the Soulds good service, to live like a free  
man borne, and not be reduced unto desperate courses.

2. Moreover let all Fathers, appoint this double propor-  
tion to their eldest Sonnes conditionally: That is to say,  
in case he proves to be a virtuous man, or a husband, who after  
the younger brother have that double proportion, if he be  
more deserving then the elder: whereby men will be brought  
to study godlinesse and goodnesse.

3. The second main thing, which ( in my conceit ) is to be pitcht upon, is  
the setting of a general Record office, the practicall part whereof will for  
ever cut off a world of contentions, dissinable chancs from going on in their  
destructive courses, and settle all men in their properties.

In the third place, let your Rulers remove all Arrests whatsoever, or Debts,  
and consequently all imprisonments for the same.

4. Let them also abrogate the putting of men to death for Theft; Doth  
not the Text say, *And if any man sue thee at Law, and take away thy Coat,*  
*let him have his Cloake also,* Mat. 5. v. 40.

5. Why should we urge the saying, *An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth,*  
for that it would seem to be a piece of injustice, to put out the eye of a  
man, who hath but one, for having put out anothers, who had two: and so  
likewise with the Teeth, in which regard to my thinking, the scripture old  
Law might be dispensed withall.

6. Let no Marriages be lawfull, without the Parents consent.

And that is all which you shall have from me for the present, least the five  
and thirtie men should step in again; and that the merry grig should have  
cause to upbraid his former saying, and to laugh at us by his inferring. *That to  
meddle with nothing is best.*